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AMENDMENT.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months' and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections;

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

INDEX AND TITLE PAGE.

The American.

Index and Title-pages for Volume XVII (October 20, 1888, to April 13, 1889), can be had upon application to the publishers of THE AMERICAN, P. O. Box 924, Philadelphia.

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Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 459.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1889.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE news from Washington relates, as usual, to the demand for office, and the "pressure" upon the President by those who have this business in hand. Mr. Quay appears to have made a strike this week, demanding that something significant be done to show that he really has influence at the White House, and he put forward as the means of making this interesting test his two "men" Mr. Gilkeson and Mr. "Dave" Martin. The Florida judgeship had been given to a reputable, and probably competent, Florida lawyer, Mr. Swayne, and being balked of this, Gilkeson's case had come to that desperate pass where he must get something, or Mr. Quay might perish of chagrin.

Neither of these recommendations which Mr. Quay has made to General Harrison are fit. Mr. Gilkeson he offered as Second Controller of the Treasury Department, a most responsible, delicate, and important place, calling for first-rate abilities, and an extensive acquaintance with United States law and departmental practice. Nothing of this can be ascribed to Mr. Gilkeson, and however he may be fitted for some place or other in the Government,—since a place must be had for him,—it certainly is not for the Second Controllershship of the Treasury.

As for Martin, his appointment, instead of being better than that made by Mr. Cleveland, compares badly with it. Judged by this, the Republican party in Philadelphia would be considered inferior in material to its opponent. Mr. Martin is an ordinary city politician, with no special fitness for the responsible place of Collector of Internal Revenue, and with the distinct disqualification that he was understood to be, up to a very recent time, a leading agent of the saloon interests to disburse their funds and manage their campaign against the Prohibition Amendment. A Collector hand-in-glove with the liquor business would be a capital defender of the internal revenue, certainly, and if Mr. Harrison puts that sort of a person into the service, he will be very sure to look back with regret to Mr. Quay,—and Mr. Wanamaker, for it seems he too advises the appointment.

The newspaper reports run that Martin produced evidence to convince the President that he was not (had not been?) an agent of the liquor interests. What is that evidence? Can it be submitted to public inspection? We doubt it.

THE President is understood to represent himself as impressed by the fact that Mr. Quay and Mr. Cameron stand together, and are joined by sundry members of Congress, in recommending candidates for appointment,—including Martin. The fact is that Mr. Cameron's echo of Mr. Quay's desires signifies nothing. He is a captive. His action at present signifies no more than that of any other prisoner in an enemy's hands. And as for the Congressmen, they will endorse Mr. Quay's recommendations, of course, if they think Mr. Harrison is going to favor the Senator, and the moment they think he is not, they will avoid committing themselves.

There is an opportunity for the President to show that he is not in bonds to this array of politicians and political "workers." A most excellent delegation of very prominent business men went to see him last week to urge the appointment of Mr. A. P. Tutton as Collector of the Port. It included such men as Mr. William Brockie, the President of the Maritime Exchange, Mr. Walter F. Hagar, President of the Commercial Exchange; Mr. Theodore Justice, of the Wool Growers' Association; Mr. Charles J. Churchman, of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange; Mr. Frank L. Neall, of the International Navigation Company; and Messrs. Charles W. Potts and John T. Bailey, of the Board of Trade. It would

be hard to get together a company of men more entitled to the consideration of the President in regard to such a subject, and he will do well to accept their recommendation. It would put a new and improved face on the Administration's affairs in this quarter, if so competent and experienced a man as Mr. Tutton should be made Collector of the Port, on the advice not of the professional, self-seeking politicians, but of the solid and reputable business men of the city. But can we really expect such a thing?

THE people of New Bedford, Mass., do not seem to relish the methods of administration employed in the appointment and removal of postmasters. Mr. Cleveland so far deferred to their judgment as to leave the Republican incumbent in office until his commission had expired, and even longer. He then selected for the place a Democrat whose local popularity was attested by his having been elected to an office in that strongly Republican city. But long before his term expires, he has been removed to make room for a Republican, although he has administered the office to the entire satisfaction of the people. It is reported that some sort of charge was made against him by the political workers who asked his removal. Whether this was done or not, it is certain that the Republicans of New Bedford decline to regard him as anything but a victim of machine politics. The *Mercury*, speaking for them, stigmatizes the removal as a breach of faith with the whole country; and one active Republican worker, a member of the city Republican committee, after using his personal influence at Washington to prevent the removal, has addressed an open letter to the Postmaster-General, in which he says:

"As a Republican who has witnessed this whole transaction, I ought to and do feel humiliated. It is a revelation as to the conduct of the Administration of my own party. Its platform and the letter of acceptance of President Harrison distinctly promised that should not be done which I have seen done here with my own eyes. Nor is that even fairly stating it. Not only has an honest and efficient public officer been dismissed from the service on a charge of incompetency, but turned out of office under a cloud and denied even the opportunity of proving the utter falsity of such charge. The New Bedford office, though an important one, is only one of many. It is improbable that what has been done here would alone have much effect upon the welfare of the party at large, but if the Administration is pursuing all over this country the course it has pursued in this locality, the Republican party will be defeated in the next election, and deservedly."

It is no answer to men of this temper to allege that in sundry cases Mr. Cleveland did as badly. That is quite true, and true also that some of the Mugwump criticisms on such cases are in hypocritical contrast with their condonation of like acts on his part. But it is the reforming element within the party itself that these acts are alienating from it, and are rendering indifferent to its further success.

THE *Week*, of Toronto, Canada, presenting a paragraph on the lately proposed "Australian system" legislation in several States, introduces the subject in this dashing way:

"The astounding bribery that was almost openly resorted to during the late Presidential election has had the effect of opening the eyes of a good many in the United States to the danger inherent in their electoral system. All efforts to reach the evil through the courts, or even to secure any searching investigation, have proved abortive. It is pretty clear that the wire-pullers of both parties are about equally indisposed to having their methods too curiously inquired into. But a number of the States have been driven in alarm at the wide-spread corruption to adopt more stringent laws for the prevention of bribery and intimidation."

The *Week* is an example of those instances in which delusion takes the place of information. That there was "astounding bribery," that it was "almost openly resorted to," that "all efforts,"

etc., "have proved abortive," or that a number of States "have been driven in alarm," etc., is known to nobody, and as a matter of fact is not true. About the only grain of accuracy in the paragraph is the sweetly-simple suggestion that political wire-pullers do not like to have their methods "too curiously inquired into." That, we presume, is also the case among the subjects of Sir John Macdonald.

We hope we may be permitted to remark that the political condition of Louisiana and Arkansas is not creditable to American civilization. For weeks past the openest and most unblushing terrorism has been practised in at least two Louisiana towns, to prevent the colored voters from exercising the suffrage in the selection of local officials. In Forrest City, Ark., a Republican leader has been hunted down and shot because the day before he had been the innocent cause of a *melée*, in which three white men lost their lives through a reckless use of fire-arms. Mr. A. M. Neely, this colored Republican, got into an altercation over a school election and was knocked down. He appealed to Capt. John Parham, a white man of his own party, for protection. High words passed between Capt. Parham and Marshal F. M. Folbre, when Capt. Parham's son, who was a Democrat, came running out and shot the marshal. He fell mortally wounded, but discharged his pistol, killing his slayer and Sheriff D. M. Wilson, who came running up. Thus three white men fell victims to the reckless use of fire-arms, without a single shot being fired or an act of violence attempted by any freedman. Of course the matter could not rest there. Mr. Neely was chased into the court-house, and next day deliberately murdered by a sheriff's posse. It is not even said that he was armed, nor is it shown that he committed a single illegal act. His one offence was making "incendiary speeches" in support of a Republican school-ticket. This we learn from the despatches sent us by the white Democrats of the place, who profess to be in great terror of attack from the negroes of the neighborhood.

And all this happened not in a backwoods region, but at the junction of two of the principal railroads of the State, in a town not far from Memphis.

We entered last Saturday on the last month of the campaign over the Prohibitory Amendment in this State. It is evident that there is to be a very warm canvass of the question, the Prohibitionists having set up their ideal at holding a thousand meetings within the month. It is said that the friends of the liquor interest are equally active; but we fail to perceive the signs of it. If they have raised great sums of money, they must be using them in a "still hunt" for votes, for neither by their meetings nor their publications do they come into comparison with the other side. That the Amendment will be defeated by a large majority, is now the general expectation, but this will not be done by those who have been influenced one way or another by the friends of the saloon. It will be by the votes of those who feel a general distrust of the proposed method of dealing with the traffic, or who believe the State cannot afford to give up the Brooks law for the sake of entering upon a new experiment.

Two circumstances have tended to weaken the Prohibition movement and bring about a reaction. One is the threefold defeat of Prohibition in New England, its native home. The other is the uneasiness of the farmers as to the effect the proposed Amendment would have upon the manufacture and sale of cider. Several opinions have been expressed concerning this, but the reasonable statement of the case certainly is, (as presented by Mr. Palmer, the Chairman of the Prohibition movement, and by ex-Judge Agnew), that the right of the farmer to sell either sweet cider or vinegar will not be,—indeed cannot be,—affected, as these are not intoxicants, while he will be forbidden, just as he is forbidden under the present laws, to sell cider in the fermented condition, containing an element of alcohol. In other words, his rights will be no greater and no less than at present. Nevertheless, there is a logic in the Prohibition movement which the farm-

ers, especially in the German counties, fear. If it be made unlawful to distil, or brew, it may easily be made unlawful to express a fruit juice which in a few days will ferment. As a matter of fact the making of sweet cider is the first step in the manufacture of "hard" cider, and hard cider is an intoxicant. The difficulty here, as in all such laws of repression, is to find a stopping place, and it has been the uniform experience of the Prohibition States that in order to be effective in some communities their laws had to be continually made more and more strict, until at last they came to the point where they could not be enforced.

CHURCH influence of all kinds has been worked very hard in behalf of the Amendment. Ministers, for instance, who did not send in their adherence to the ministerial address in its behalf have been warned personally that they will find themselves occupying an isolated and unpleasant position; and others have been pointed out publicly as indifferent to the evils of intemperance. The Standing Committee on Temperance of the Presbyterian General Assembly has used the funds contributed from all parts of the country to obtain votes for Prohibition in this State, and the Secretary of the Committee issues a manifesto in which he gravely identifies Constitutional Prohibition with the Christian religion, as if he were unaware of the example and words of Jesus himself,—which we presume can hardly be the case.

A LOCAL contest for party control has just ended in Allegheny county, which commands more than ordinary attention. The choice of a county committee of eighty members was involved, and Mr. Quay's plans of controlling the State involved the necessity of "downing" Mr. C. L. Magee, who has long been an important political factor in that county. To this end every available element of strength was gathered up, even the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Andrews, being called to engage in the fight for Mr. Quay, while promises of the Federal places supposed to be in the Senator's control were liberally dealt out, of course. The result, after all, is profoundly mortifying to the Quay faction. As in Lancaster county a few weeks ago, the rank and file of the party resented bossism and outside interference, and gave Mr. Magee and his friends a sweeping majority of the Committee.

THE New York legislature has adjourned after a session which is a disappointment to the friends of good government. From the beginning to the end of the session the consideration of party advantage seems to have predominated on both sides; and even good measures, like the Excise law, were handicapped by the pressure of Caucus activity, which drove the minority to vote against them without much reference to their worth. Both sides seemed to be making a record, rather than legislating for the State, and Governor Hill acted on the same lines in his veto messages. Partly this is due to the want of harmony between the Executive and the majority in the legislature. It will be remembered that there was some approach to the same condition of perpetual friction when Governor Pattison was in power in Pennsylvania. In New York, however, this promises to be the perpetual arrangement. Through holding together under one State government two communities of entirely different interests and convictions, a dualism is produced in governmental arrangements which works badly in every respect. The erection of New York city and the adjacent counties into a State would be a gain both locally and nationally. Locally, it would create responsibility for legislation and enable the people of the new State to ascertain who was to blame for obstructing it. Nationally, it would put an end to the quadrennial lottery of our presidential elections. But that is exactly why the politicians of both parties in the State would oppose the change. It is the dualism of a Republican tied to a Democratic community, which makes them important.

AMONG the last acts of the legislature was a Compulsory Education bill, which the teachers of the private schools are urging the governor to veto. It provides that children not at school

in school-time shall be treated as vagrants; and it requires that the schools they attend shall be either the public schools or others which are ascertained to impart the elements of a good English education. But in effect it places private schools and tutors under the supervision of the school authorities, by debarring any one from teaching who has not received a certificate of competency from the school boards. Thus a French teacher would have to pass all the requirements for a teacher of general topics, before beginning his special work in a private academy. The purpose, no doubt, was to bring public inspection to bear on the parish schools of the Roman Catholic Church, but the authors or amenders of the bill managed to overshoot the mark, and to array against it the whole body of private teachers. They thus give Gov. Hill an opportunity to please many of his constituents by vetoing it.

Compulsion in education, as in similar matters, is the last thing to be resorted to, although our modern reformers seem to think it is the first. The first thing is to furnish good schools, in well furnished and pleasant buildings. New York city has accommodation for less by twenty thousand than the number of children of school-age, even when parish and private schools are taken into account, and many of its school buildings are badly placed, ill lighted, and unwholesome. The next is to furnish such a curriculum of study as will attract children to learning. At present very much of the time in school is worse than wasted because it only creates a repugnance to study. The third thing is to employ moral means to bring parents to a proper sense of their duty to their children, where they are neglectful or ignorant. A canvass of a great city from house to house in the interests of education could be just as easily managed as in those of religion, and our educational philanthropists would thus ascertain the extent of the evil and the best means to correct it.

THE Presbyterian General Assemblies, meeting in New York and in Chattanooga, evidently have abandoned any expectation of the reunion which was hoped from the joint meetings of last year. The firm and wise refusal of the Northern Assembly to sanction the erection of separate churches and presbyteries for the freedmen closed the case so far as the South was concerned. All that now is looked for is an agreement of some kind not to get into each other's way in the parts of the South where the Northern Church is pushing its work among the freedmen, or finds it necessary to establish churches for the accommodation of its members residing in the South.

In the Northern Assembly the really important question is the virtual amendment of the Westminster Confession of Faith by the adoption of a declaration that the doctrine of Election is not to be understood as involving certain inferences which seem to be drawn fairly from the language of that document. Such a declaration has been adopted in some of the Scotch churches and by the English Presbyterians; and some of the staunchest of American Calvinists, for instance the late Dr. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton, have declared they see no objection to its adoption in America. But others plead that if the alteration of the Confession in this way be once begun, there is no knowing where it will stop; and therefore they apply the old maxim of the conservatives the world over: *Obsta principiis*. But the beginning in this matter was made long ago, when the American Church rejected the teachings of the Confession as to the powers of the civil magistrate in matters of religion—teachings as dear to the authors of the Confession and to the Scotch Assemblies which adopted it, as any doctrinal statement in it. Yet there is much to be said against tinkering a document which holds the historic place held by the Westminster standards. Far better for the American Church to draft a Confession of its own, as was done by every national Reformed Church down to recent times.

THE suppression of needless labor on Sundays on the Vanderbilt railroads and some others may be prompted by a consideration

for the welfare of their employes, but there are reasons for this action which should appeal powerfully even to railroad managers who are not open to such considerations. One of these is that the laws of nearly every State in the Union, following the English Sunday law of the reign of Charles II., forbid such labor on the first day of the week. Whether those laws be wise, as most of us think, or unwise, as the railroads often seem to assume, it is very directly the interest of railroad managers to obey them. Nothing but a general respect for law can insure the safety of railroad property. It is of all property the last to be protected effectively by the police or other direct and material agencies of government. It stretches over much too long an area to be protected by any force less pervasive than a vigorous public opinion. And whenever any road sets its workmen and the public an example of disregard for the law, either as to Sunday observance or any other point, it is doing its best to beat down the barriers of its own safety. If railroad strikes have been more notable for violence than any others in this country, is it not partly at least because railroads have been in this and some other respects the most persistent violators of the laws of the land, and thus have spread a lawless spirit among those whose modes of thinking they most directly influence?

If we may trust reports from Ottawa, Canada is likely to find the "silken rein" of the British connection a costly piece of harness. The British government is awakening to the dangers of the Canadian situation, with such outstanding questions as this of the fisheries pending with America. So long as we had no navy and our ports lay open to British cruisers, it seems to have been supposed that this was sufficient guarantee of our keeping the peace. But now that we are building armed cruisers of our own, and are in a fair way to establish a system of coast fortifications, there is a growing conviction that the retention of the Dominion as a part of the British Empire would depend on our good pleasure, unless Canada can be fortified and armed for resistance to invasion. So the British authorities, it is said, have been conferring with the Macdonald government as to the outlays needed to put Canada into a defensible condition, and as to the distribution of the cost between the mother country and the colony.

There is one risk in the matter which even the Tories of Great Britain must foresee. It is that after they have laid out their millions on the fortification of Canada, it may set up for itself or go over to the United States. We do not attach much importance to the movement for "annexation," as our Canadian friends call it. But its existence is a very serious fact for the British tax-payer, if he is to spend his cash on putting up forts in North America, over which the American flag may be floating within a year or two, with the free consent of those whom the fort was built to defend against "the Yankees."

Practically much more serious is the chance that Canada will grow tired of being the backyard of a European power, and will set up for herself. So far the British connection has had the advantage of being an economical arrangement. It has given Canadians the protection of Great Britain in every corner of the world, without the cost of maintaining a navy or a diplomatic system. But the thing will have a very different look if the Dominion is required to "make sacrifices," that is, to pay the piper in return for all these advantages. It is of ill omen for the "integrity of the Empire" that the Tories are raising exactly the question which cost England her American colonies, even although it now takes a much less peremptory shape than it did in 1765-75.

In a House of 361 members Mr. Labouchere's motion to put an end to hereditary legislation is defeated by a majority of only forty-one. This is a sign of the times for the British House of Lords, as it shows that when the Liberals come back to power, they will reward that body for its obstruction to legislation. Whatever may be the theory of its existence, it is beyond denial that in practice the House of Lords has worked very badly for

more than a half-century at least. There are a very few instances, such as its liberation of Mr. O'Connell, in which it has shown itself superior to the party passions of the times. But in the main it has been nothing but an organ of class and partisan prejudices, and an obstacle to necessary and desirable legislation. Of course, there must be some substitute devised for it if it should be abolished, for the world shows no disposition to go back to Condorcet's plan of a single house in a national legislature. That most in keeping with English history and precedent would be to enlarge its membership to several thousands, and to give the Ministry of the day the right to select an upper House out of this larger body, with the requirement that the Opposition should be as strongly represented in the upper as in the lower House. That would be very much like the Grand Council of the Barons, which was thus summoned in Plantagenet times.

A bit of legislation which recalls to the British public the manner in which some of its hereditary legislators obtained their honors is the plan to commute the perpetual pensions now paid by the government by paying lump sums amounting to twenty-seven times their annual amount. Mr. Bradlaugh at once called attention to several of these, which were given to endow the families of the bastards of Charles II., and protested against the money of the public being used in this way. If the protest had come from one whose record as a champion of purity was better, it might have made some stir. But the only feeling aroused in the public mind was a thankfulness that an annual reminder of royal nastiness would be got rid of when the pensions ceased to be paid, and that that was cheap at the price. It is interesting to Pennsylvanians to know that one of these pensions is for four thousand pounds to compensate the Penn family for their losses through the confiscation of their property by the Legislature in 1778.

THE cynical French advice not to believe a political rumor until it has been contradicted "by authority," has its applicability to news from the Turkish Empire, when the contradiction comes from either Constantinople, Vienna or London. It is therefore not safe to assume that the recent horrible story of the outrage and murder of an Armenian bride by a band of Moslem Kurds is untrue because it has been contradicted. Outrages of this very character are proven to have occurred in Armenia several times since the Congress of Berlin, where England undertook to see that good government should be maintained in Eastern Armenia, so that Russia might not be recognized as its protector on the same footing as she used to hold towards the Danubian principalities. It is not too much to say that at no time during the last ten years has Armenia been a whit the better off for the existence of any such British protectorate, or has had any reason to remember the existence of Great Britain except in cursing it for its neglect. This oldest of Christian countries has been a martyr country almost from the hour when Gregory the Illuminator turned its people from Zoroasterianism to Christianity. Persian, Saracen, Seljuke and Ottoman all have had their will of it, and these Kurds have been worse than all the rest because nearer and not less fanatical in their Mohammedanism, although like the Armenians of Aryan stock. And with the exception of the invasion of the country in 1879 and the annexation of its Eastern half, not a Christian power has ever lifted a hand to liberate this inoffensive and unwarlike people, and even that took the selfish shape of annexation.

THE Samoan negotiations are in the hands of committees of the Conference, which of course are expected to keep their own counsel until they are ready to report. It therefore is not safe to give much credence to the rumors gathered up by newsmongers in Berlin, as to the status of the deliberations. At the same time it is almost certain that the two points reported as those of disagreement are those on which Germany and the United States are pretty certain to see things from different points of view. America wants the restoration of King Malietoa and Germany will demand large indemnity for injuries, real or alleged, to her subjects

and sailors in the islands. Germany will resist the restoration as an injury to her prestige in the islands, and America will insist that whatever indemnities are paid should be merely nominal. On both points our State Department should be firm. Malietoa is our friend, and even now is anxious to have an American protectorate established instead of the triangular arrangement which is likely to come out of the Conference. For us to abandon him would be a fatal blow to our credit among the Samoans, for among people of their grade in civilization a personal question of this kind is very much larger in the public view than it would be with a more civilized community. And the conduct of the Germans in Samoa has been so outrageous that it is an open question whether the Samoans are not entitled to an indemnity from them. And to saddle the islanders with a huge payment of that nature would be equivalent to handing the country over to the Germans. It would never be paid, and it would furnish a new handle for meddling in the affairs of the country.

THE death of Count Demetrius Tolstoï, the Russian minister of education, led many people to suppose that the novelist, Count Lyof Tolstoï was dead, and some of our contemporaries published excellent obituary notices of the latter. Count Demetrius was a widely different kind of man, although very notable in his way. He undertook to devise and carry out a plan of public education which should be in entire harmony with the despotic maxims of the Russian government. Following the precedent set in the School and College system established by the British government in Ireland, he excluded history entirely from the course of instruction, because it was likely to lead to awkward comparisons and questions of an unprofitable nature. He extended the same Anglo-Hibernian principle to geography and literature. Modern literature was as good as excluded, and the Greek and Roman writers were carefully expurgated of anything which could excite unwholesome ideas in the student's mind. For the same reason no geography but that of Holy Russia was tolerated. The consequence has been the Count Demetrius Tolstoï has done more to make Russia atheistic than any other single man, not excepting Bakunin. Modern science and literature, being treated as forbidden fruit, has been sought with the greater eagerness, and of course the most extreme writers have had the most currency in the secret circulation of books among the students and the educated classes. Büchner, Feuerbach, Max Stirner, Czolbe, and Hæckel have been accepted as the truest expression of the thought of Western Europe, and it is assumed that what these men teach about man's nature and responsibilities is the recognized belief of educated men everywhere.

REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

NEW YORK.

THE movement of the stock market the past week has justified the expectations of the bull party. Prices have risen well, not spasmodically (with one notable exception) but steadily; and what is still better, the market is broadening. It seems safe to calculate, in view of the general situation, that between now and July the bull movement will continue, and though it will be interrupted by those reactions which are concomitants of a bull market, yet the prices of most of the active stocks will be higher thirty days hence than they are now.

The exception to the steady rise of prices above noted occurred in Oregon Transcontinental, whose market movements were as remarkable as they were unexpected. It was the nearest approach to a "corner" without being so intended that Wall Street has seen in a long time. The contest for control of this company was referred to last week. At that time it seemed as if both parties had received all the stock they cared to buy, and that at 35 neither side was willing to buy more, or at least not enough to advance the price materially above that figure. At that last moment a sudden change took place. The books closed for election purposes on Friday afternoon at three o'clock, and a desperate scramble to buy started that morning. A stock sold "regular" on the Exchange may be delivered any time up to 2.15 p. m. of the following day; a stock sold "cash" is for immediate delivery. The demand was for "cash" stock, so that the buyer could send

it to the transfer office and have it recorded in his name before 3 o'clock. So desperate became the demand that while the stock was selling "regular" at 35, it sold at 55 "cash," and delinquents who had failed to make delivery were bought in "under the rule," as high as 64. No such thing had happened since the famous Hannibal & St. Jo corner,—the last operation of the kind ever done in Wall Street. When Northern Pacific preferred stock was "called in" to vote the issue of the second mortgage bonds about four years ago, a two-thirds vote being necessary, there was a great squeeze of the shorts; but even then the difference between "cash" and "regular" stock reached 17 per cent. only, and that was considered unprecedented.

But another surprise was in store. On Saturday, after the books had closed and the demand for stock was presumed to be over, the price again ran up to twenty points difference between "cash," and "regular," and fluctuated violently, at one time dropping from 50 to 40 on sales of only 300 shares. The only explanation of this is that both sides have bought all the stock they could and kept it locked up, so that only some odd lots were left loose; and unfortunates who had sold short and had the stock called on them were compelled to pay just what prices the scattered owners of these odd lots chose to sell at. It was stated that some of the foreign houses were badly caught, as they had sold the stock on cable orders, and expected the certificates to arrive on the two foreign steamers due Friday morning; but unluckily, both boats were late. When the books were closed, both sides claimed that they had secured a majority, but on their own claims the majority was a comparatively small one. Mr. Villard, however, gives figures on his claims; the other side do not. The election takes place on the 17th of June. If one side or the other becomes certain before that time that it is beaten, they will most likely throw their holdings on the market.

The ten column advertisement which the Villard party have published in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston papers (nine in all) explains the contest from their standpoint. Incidentally it may be remarked that that advertising bill must be fully \$25,000. It will probably figure on the O. T. company's books under the head of "legal expenses." It must be said, the logic of the position is with Mr. Villard; since by the foolish letter of President Adams of the Union Pacific, of which Mr. Villard makes such adroit use, that party is placed in a position of antagonism to the interests of the very people from whom it is now asking proxies. The most valuable asset of the O. T. company is its Oregon Navigation stock, and Mr. Adams proposed to reduce the dividend on this which the Union Pacific company is now paying. Mr. Villard, in his appeal for proxies, says "we propose to make the U. P. keep its contract." The impression is growing in Wall Street that Mr. Villard is coming out ahead in the fight, and that it will not be long before he is in control of all the companies—O. T., Oregon Navigation, and Northern Pacific also. Hence the rise which has since taken place in Northern Pacific stock. The traders reasoned that the next contest would be for control of that stock, and made a rush to buy it. But the election does not take place till next October. Mr. Villard has everything at stake in this fight, and he is not one who is easily beaten. His foreign backing is surprisingly powerful. He asserts, and it has not been denied, that in the summer of 1887, when there was a severe squeeze in the money market here, he raised on cable transfers \$5,000,000 of cash in two days to meet loans that the O. T. company had coming due and could not renew; and he says he did it at the urgent request of the very men who are now opposing him, they being then in desperate straits. That he could command such a sum of money on short notice at such a time, and for such a purpose, shows the undiminished confidence that his German backers must have in him, for he is remembered, in 1887 Mr. Villard was a fallen man. His great crash had occurred only three years before.

Apart from the exceptional performance in this group of stocks, the movement of the general list has been pretty steadily upward, especially in the granger stocks. St. Paul crossed 70 easily, which seems high for it; but it is safe to say that St. Paul preferred is a purchase, and that it will touch 125 before the present bull movement is over. It is entitled to 7 per cent. dividends before the common gets anything. It is paying 4 now, but the earnings of the company are increasing and will increase. The Northwest earnings for April, gross, show a comparative decrease of about 10 per cent., but it is reported that the net earnings show a satisfactory increase. Chicago seems to have done more in C. B. & Q. stock than in any of the other grangers, it having bought this in preference to the others because it is a corn carrying road, and the corn is at last moving to market in great quantities. The farmers have held the grain back waiting for better prices, but now that there seems no chance of this while the promise is for another crop as big as last year's, they are selling. Europe is taking all we will sell at present rates, its hay and potato crops last year having been very scant. The corn is used for stock feed,

and at market rates it pays to so use it. A rise in price would probably check the export movement.

A better outlook in the coal trade has encouraged bulls in the coal stocks. Jersey Central has risen above par, and it is understood that a dividend is coming—the first in fifteen years. The stock is so closely held, nearly all by the directors of the company, that its market price is entirely in their control. They appear to have unbounded faith in the future of the property, and talk of its becoming the great terminal company of New Jersey, with enormous revenues to come from rentals, etc. The Reading pool have been making their specialty active, and if the general market holds they ought to be able to carry it over 50 without much trouble. The upward movement has been slow enough, and very tiring to outsiders who got in at the wrong time on expectations of what the pool were going to do; but the bull party ran against all kinds of snags and had to fight a determined and able set of bear operators. These same bear operators, however, have swung over to the bull side of the market, and are therefore not embarrassing their operations in that direction by bearing Reading.

Chicago Gas is moving up, as it was said in this article some time ago that it would move. A dividend is positively announced for next month by the President of the company. It has also been fortunate in the suit brought against it to annul its charter, the court deciding that there is in fact nothing of the nature of a Trust about the corporation except the name. It is a company, and has so far done nothing in excess of its corporate powers; if these powers are contrary to public policy, as alleged, it is for the Legislature and not the courts to act. The difference between this and the Sugar Trust has been well explained in the comments on the Chicago decision made by several leading papers. The Sugar Refineries Trust is a Trust in fact, and the court in this city so decided; but it may be added, the decision in no way curtailed the profit-making power of the concern, and the way the stock is being bought again by the insiders, indicates that there is good foundation for the reports that these earnings continue as large as ever.

RUNNING UPON THE ROCKS.

IT becomes more and more plain that Mr. Quay's rule in Pennsylvania means Republican ruin. This should have been seen from the first, and doubtless it was seen by those who understood the low plane upon which that gentleman stands, and who appreciated the fact that however well a man of intellectual breadth may maintain control of a great State, the rigid hold of a mere "manager" of politics must soon become demoralizing and self-destructive. What Mr. Conkling might do is one thing; what a "boss" of very inferior capabilities may do is quite another.

How directly and how rapidly Mr. Quay is running their ship upon the rocks, the Republicans of Pennsylvania may see by many evidences. He has now established quarrels in the three great strongholds of the party,—in Philadelphia, in Pittsburg, in Lancaster county. All these grow from a single root: his attempt to seize absolute control, and to crush out every local leader whom he thinks capable of opposing his plans. Mr. Magee is such a leader; the friends of Mr. Cameron in Lancaster county, are of like character; in Philadelphia, the hold of Mr. McManes is a menace. Mr. Quay proposes to rule the party absolutely,—to make its candidates this year, and next, and thereafter,—and he finds it necessary, in the fulfillment of this plan, to crush out all opposition.

How completely the party machinery is to be used in this work is seen in the Allegheny contest. There, Mr. Andrews, who is the Chairman of the State Committee, bound in honor to a fair and impartial treatment of every element of the party, and concerned simply to direct it to a common success for all, appeared as an active agent of Mr. Quay's personal and factional plans. If the facts alleged of his interference in that local election are true, his course was shameful, and his resignation ought to be demanded by the party whose trust he has abused. But that Mr. Quay should thus use him, degrading the position he holds, and proving to Republicans that their Chairman is not an officer of their united organization, but only the agent of a single leader's factional and proscription schemes, is still more destructive of party strength. If the very structure which it has built up is to be employed relentlessly to crush out every member who does not serve Mr.

Quay's ends, how can it be possible for the party to continue its building?

Confronted by problems of unusual difficulty, the Republicans of Pennsylvania may well feel anxiety. They have just shown themselves once more as the sponsors for a Legislature which was controlled by sinister influences, and which has put them on record as defying constitutional requirements and neglecting the public interests. They find their party organization so involved in the meshes of the Prohibition question that no matter how the vote upon it results they will be struck at from the defeated side. They are so organized, and so represented to the new Administration, as to appear before the country as a force of reaction and an enemy of the reforms to which the national party has solemnly pledged itself. If they are to be misled and misrepresented in regard to all these matters, and if, in addition, they are to be rent and distracted by factional quarrels growing out of Mr. Quay's plans, they may indeed look uneasily to the future.

THE TETRALOGY OF WAGNER.

IT is the fashion of the hour to explain the esoteric meanings of Wagner's music as of Browning's poetry; yet of all poets and all composers, Wagner is the one who most endeavors to tell his story in a simple, epic manner, avoiding all subtleties and making his characters and their actions define themselves before our eyes. For it is the region of primitive poetry and feeling to which Wagner's story of the Niebelungen introduces us. His men and women belong to the childhood of the world. They feel, they love, they desire, and they fear. They express their pain, their longing, and their grief. They are ashamed of no human weakness, and yet nothing can restrain them from the pursuit of their object and the fulfillment of their wishes, even although they know that they fight hopelessly against the iron will of the everlasting gods. Everything is simple and serious, there is no play of what we call humor; the only relief to the pervading melancholy is in the grotesque, or in the heightening of passion and feeling into a beautiful strange eeriness.

The introduction to each opera gives the keynote; and we enter an eerie realm where ordinary conventions do not enter, and where lawless and extravagant passion bring strange things to pass. Yet in spite of the uncanniness of the surroundings, there is an intense charm in the out-of-doors feeling which the scene brings. We are face to face with nature; everywhere there are woods, forests, mountains; the flicker of sunlight and shadow, the interminable glades and serried masses of tree-trunks on every hand, no matter how bleak or austere, bring us a sense of freshness and renovation.

No music, no logical drama, no poetry, demands a more absolute condition of receptivity on the part of the hearer than does the tetralogy. We must accept the whole in its entirety without a criticism of parts, a detached attention to passages and situations, or a fastidious nicety as to signers and actors. For the leading idea of Wagner's art theories are these: the opera is the perfected drama, the function of which is to display the highest continual forces; the music of the opera is at all times subservient to the development of the drama, and an entire obedience shapes itself to the necessities of each emotional transition in each personage who carries on the action; the unity of form is derived not from the laws of absolute music, but from the poetic meanings of the drama and the necessity of interpreting them to the utmost reach of their dramatic capabilities.

Of course the dominant phrases, the "motives," serve to indicate the meaning of the scene and give the key to its emotional coloring; and also, of course, the hearer's quickness of comprehension for these ever-recurring strains depends upon his musical ear and also upon his capacity for carrying the whole theme of the story in his mind at once. The effect of the "leitmotif," or leading motive, is to offer a constant back-ground for characters and action, and incessantly to stimulate a vague foreboding of the coming event. Thus, while Siegfried is pondering the "Whence and Whither of Things" in the forest, more than once we hear the "fire-motive," and remember how Brünnhilde lies sleeping, guarded by Wotan's circle of fire, waiting for her knight to forge his magical sword and cut his way through the mazes that surround her, and awaken her to consciousness with his kisses. Then when Siegfried swings his Nothing in air and cleaves the anvil from top to bottom, we hear again the sword-motive of "Die Walküre;" when, after the battle in the clouds, Brünnhilde gathers up the fragments of the broken weapon which Wotan had rendered of no avail.

It is the story of Siegfried which is the soul of the whole tri-

ology. Nothing can be more charming in itself than the conception of the unconscious boy with the great burden of a great fate reserved for him, growing up without a real human face to look upon, vaguely stirred by a presentiment that he is different from the wild creatures about him, feeling a thirst for love, yet scarcely recognizing the fact that he is isolated from his kind. A most naively poetic and beautiful scene is when he throws himself on the sword, and, brooding on the wonderful mystery of life, listens to the soft symphony of nature's voices which vaguely interpret his own hopes and dreams. At this point poetry and music and scenic effect all blend together so perfectly to make a harmonious whole that the hearer is carried away by the charm of the idea. He does not ask himself whether the music helps the poetry, or the poetry the music; whether the mere decorative effect of the sunlight creeping along the leafy canopy is accountable for the stirring of the imagination. Siegfried realizes for the moment our conception of the first man on the first day;—the child of the universe, endowed with all the possessions which gods and nature can give, yet isolated because he has not yet found his Eve. The music at this point is so exquisite that it is hard to believe it is surpassed in the whole trilogy; although it is less triumphant than when, in the greeting of Siegfried and Brünnhilde, Wagner spends all his resources to depict the happiness of youthful joy and answered love. This scene in the forest when Siegfried longs to translate the spirit of the birds, has the same charm as when, in "Tannhauser," the knight emerges from the haunts of Venus,—where he has loved and loathed his sweet fever-dreams, at once embraced and abhorred the goddess,—and comes upon a little shepherd piping a song on his reed.

It is not always possible for Wagner's operas to offer a full and clear embodiment of his ideas; and in Siegfried, in particular, there are anomalies and extravagances that shock and repel rather than please. For example, Siegfried's gambols with the bear and fight with the dragon bring about the dreaded collision of the sublime and the ridiculous; but Wagner was no more afraid of the boldest realism than he was of the highest flights of idealism. This strange composer's art is too complex, too elaborated, too profuse in the impressions it creates, not to have a powerful influence of some kind on the minds that find most significance in Wagnerian ideas. It is a primal necessity that the highest forms of art shall not weary, distract, or confuse, but impose ideals of completion, purity, and tranquility.

With all the splendor of effect of these operas, there is often a monotony, a melancholy, a terrible feeling of eeriness and endlessness in the prolonged scenes. The hearer is satiated with the very emotions he finds most exquisite. There is an aiming at too many simultaneous suggestions, at too many dazzling effects, too many weird tone-impressions. Our faculties are over-stimulated, we carry away a sense of oppression; and when we long to revert to some moment of highest enjoyment, we rest on some interlude like that alluded to in Siegfried, when he lies on the hillock in the forest and looks up at the shimmer of pale green and listens to the twitter and thrill of the birds—endless in its depth and sweetness; twitter and thrill on every hand, a sea of forest melody.

L. W.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.¹

THE seamy side of the questions relating to marriage is we fear blinked by many. And not without reason, for the subject is naturally offensive to a right mind. The troubles originate among people whose ways do not come within the experience of those who support and strengthen laws and morals. A difficulty in comprehending how the subject can be treated with levity perhaps explains part of this ignorance. The difficulty of the legal aspect of the subject may explain more. But at any rate the remedy indicated includes more enlightenment, and something of this will come no doubt from the book which is the occasion of this article.

The author of this work is one of the mission priests of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, and an assistant at the very "high" St. Clement's church in this city. He evidently looks at the question more from an ecclesiastical standpoint than the public at large are likely to entirely appreciate. He displays much learning and acuteness in his discussion of the New Testament passages dealing with divorce, and lingers over questions of textual criticism and emendations with the feeling of his cloth. But he attacks the rather discouraging tangle of our laws on the subject with no less vigor, and here at once gets into practical politics. For much as we appreciate the desirableness of vigorous work by the church in this direction, we think that the plain and evident beginning of effective reform lies in establishing uniformity of marriage and divorce laws throughout the United States.

¹ MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES. By D. CONYERS, S. S. J. E. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

This, of course, as everybody knows, is not now within the constitutional powers of the national government. The States each make, or may make, separate laws on the subject, and no approach to a national theory or system is discernible. In the absence of any statute which supersedes it, the English common-law principle prevails, and this makes mutual consent the only indispensable element of a valid marriage contract. Of course all the States favor a fuller celebration. Throughout the Union a religious marriage is valid, in Maryland it is necessary; in other States some celebrant of the ceremony is required,—the parties cannot perform the service themselves and make it valid. Other States again impose necessities of license or registration, so that as a matter of fact very few marriages come before the courts with no further evidence of validity than proofs of mutual consent. But in many States decisions on such cases have settled the validity of the "Scotch Law," as the principle above mentioned is usually called, and it may now be regarded as established in States containing half the population of the Union. A complication following on the admission of this principle is the production of "presumptions" that the necessary mutual consent was exchanged when no evidence settling the point can be obtained. The legal maxim that equivocal acts are to be construed as innocent in the absence of proof to the contrary, leads to this presumption when promise to marry is known to have been followed by cohabitation and an appearance of the married state. This principle has almost certainly led to the legal determination of unions as marriages which never were intended to be such, but this has mostly been a stretching of the law in the interest of mercy, as the usual ground for such inquiries has been the fixing of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children, and they in such cases should certainly have the benefit of the doubt. But it is easily to be seen that with the large number of States deriving their law on such subjects from the Common Law, and the varying statutes of the others, the whole subject is approaching an insupportable degree of complexity. No layman can hope to attain to a mastery of the subject, and the evil of having so vital a matter entirely beyond the reach of any but specialists is too patent to need enforcing.

The divorce laws of the different States differ fully as much as the marriage laws, and the results are even graver, for in all States it is easy to accomplish a marriage which will be acknowledged as valid anywhere, while cause for divorce almost always enters debatable ground. The range of causes for which divorce may be granted is in most States quite wide, and in some, in addition to the specified causes, the court is empowered to grant divorces, at its discretion, for any cause. Very few of the States lean to strictness in fixing causes; besides unfaithfulness to the marriage tie most States have a long list of minor reasons which are good in law, such as drunkenness, vagrancy, insanity, conviction of crime, cruelty, desertion, public defamation, indignity, apprehension of bodily harm, and so on down to incompatibility. Of course the difference between the requirements of different States leads to endless conflict of laws,—divorces granted in one State are disallowed in another, and prosecution for bigamy may result. The painful extent to which this is exemplified in the instances given in Mr. Convers' book we can here only allude to, but we may remark that it is quite sufficient to establish his contention that reform is badly needed.

The first step of the reform demanded is of course quite simple,—not, however, we regret to say, easy. The Constitution of the United States would have to be changed to permit a national law regulating marriages and divorces. But we doubt if anybody would very seriously object. The principal thing necessary would be to overcome the inertia of apathy and inattention. This once done we should hope to get a good law from Congress, but almost any national law would be better than the present system (or lack of system). We should expect greater strictness in allowing causes for divorce in a national law than now obtains in most of our States, but the entire abolition of divorce with power to marry again, for which Mr. Convers is working, is not likely to come from State action as he himself fully concedes. After all possible legal reforms morality must be in the hands of the people, but our present legal status on the question is so glaringly bad that we think its reform is now the primary problem.

Of Mr. Convers' book as a treatment of the subject he has chosen much might be said on both sides. Many faults of temper, of matter, and of literary form might be charged against it. He is too bitter and satirical in his criticisms, and in his remarks on judicial decisions especially, is, we think, very unjust. His book is also rather a compilation of striking cases than a methodical treatment of the matter, and if used as a manual of information is unsatisfactory. But as a book intended to arouse, it is excellent. It is strong, searching, often eloquent. Its pleading carries the weight of a manly earnestness, and strikes home. We hope it will stir up all who read it to a sufficient degree of fervor to sink small antagonisms and work for some result of admitted value on

a broad basis. The spirit of sectarianism is not weak in the author himself, and it is for that reason all the more necessary that readers should not make of such points stumbling-blocks, but should see clearly the universal application of the good there is in the broad aim of his work.

A. J. F.

WEEKLY NOTES.

SOME new and interesting facts about the French expedition to Mexico are given in a work just published at Paris by M. Paul Gaulot under the title of "*Rêve d'Empire*." The materials for this book were collected by M. Ernest Louet, who was Paymaster General of the French forces. This officer intended to write the history of the expedition himself, and spent years in gathering his information. He had procured, among other papers, all the documents possessed by Bazaine, and which contained the private correspondence of Napoleon III., Maximilian, Marshal Randon, and others. M. Louet died before carrying out his project, and M. Gaulot having inherited the materials has utilized them for this work. It appears from this study that the responsibility for this deplorable expedition rests in the first place upon the Emperor, and next upon M. Dubois de Saligny, the French agent in Mexico, who employed all kinds of means to render war inevitable.

STUDENTS of Balzac have certainly come across the name of Mme. Zulma Carraud in their readings about the great French novelist, and doubtless most of them have thought that this excellent lady died years ago. It is only a few days ago, however, that her death was announced at Nohant, in the Berri, at the advanced age of ninety-four. Mme. Carraud was a school friend of Balzac's sister Laura, and was profoundly attached to the writer throughout life. He called her his soul-sister, and some of the best and most touching letters in his published correspondence are addressed to her. Mme. Carraud had herself written a number of books destined for children. The "*Maison Nucingen*" is dedicated to her.

THE power of the orator is not likely ever to decline. After all the writing of books, it is he who interprets and enforces their argument as applied to the question of the moment. The masses of people will hear him when they cannot or will not read the books. It is notable, therefore, that two out of four "Boylston prizes" for declamation at Harvard College were taken, the other day, by colored undergraduates. One of them stood first, and the other fourth on the list. The competition took place in the presence of a large and interested audience. The speaking was exceptionally good, and Clement Garnett Morgan and Edward Burghardt DuBois are conceded to have fairly won their honors. Mr. Morgan, who is uncompromisingly black, chose a passage from Carl Schurz on the Emancipation Proclamation.

THE Lecture Association of the University of Pennsylvania is understood to be considering the plan of having the lectures delivered at different places in the city, and it is probable that some of the most important courses next year will be given in West Philadelphia, in Association Hall, and perhaps in Germantown. It is announced that arrangements have already been made for the following lectures during the coming season: A series on Egyptian travels, by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the distinguished English writer and traveler; a series of 13 on the French Revolution, by ex-President White, of Cornell University; a series on "Recent Studies of Ancient America," by Professor D. G. Brinton; and a course on Psycho Physics, by Professor J. McKeen Cattell.

THE State of Delaware continues its system of public whippings for persons convicted of larceny and other offences. Probably there is no relic of the old barbarisms which is more dear to the hearts of its defenders than this, and the pretensions put forward in its behalf are ludicrous enough to any one who has given the subject any careful examination. One is that no person is ever whipped twice, the fact being that there are well known incorrigible offenders who have been whipped, in the same jail-yard, two, three, or even more times. Another statement is that it prevents crime, while the truth is that Delaware is no more free from crime than other communities similarly situated and composed. But, finally, the statement is often advanced that it is necessary for the negroes, it being,—truly enough,—a survival of the slave-time methods. But even this plea is frequently exhibited in a ridiculous light, as for example at the New Castle whippings, a few days ago, when the list of twelve who were tied up and lashed included seven white men and only five colored.

THE death of Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice just as he was expected to proceed to St. Petersburg as American minister, is a

misfortune in more respects than one. Mr. Rice was one of a growing number of young men in this country, who having inherited wealth, are not content simply to spend it on their own enjoyments. He threw himself into politics and journalism with as much energy as though his bread and butter depended on his success, and while he certainly committed some errors of judgment, his work was on the whole beneficial to the public interests. A poorer man probably could not have done as good work as he did in punishing the treachery by which he lost his election to Congress in 1886. In his hands the *North American Review* lost its stately and remote character, and came into the arena of journalistic discussion, though in so doing, no doubt, it lost as well as gained something.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM G. SUMNER devotes nearly two columns of *The Independent* to scolding the statement that "we ought to see to it that every one has an existence worthy of a human being." He is quoting some German author, but as he gives nothing from the original statement except the phrase "menschenwürdiges Dasein," we are not sure how far he exactly reproduces the words of the writer from whom he differs, nor does he say who that person is. We know of nobody except Socialists who would subscribe to the statement as made in his article. Nobody else believes that it is our duty or responsibility either as individuals or collectively to play providence for everybody, and insure them the means of existing in a fashion worthy of human beings. But that it is our duty, both individually and as a community, to so act as to promote this great end, is the conviction of all those who accept the elementary principles of Christian morals. To that position Prof. Sumner's criticisms do not apply.

A TESTIMONIAL dinner and reception to Walt Whitman, in honor of his seventieth birthday, is in process of arrangement by a committee of his Camden fellow citizens. The day will be the 31st instant, and the hour 5 o'clock. Present indications are that the interest in the occasion will be of gratifying proportions.

THE LONDON ART EXHIBITIONS.

LONDON, May 7.

THE three great art exhibitions have opened. Last week was a week of press and private views; this week all the daily papers are filled with glowing descriptions of the pictures of the year. Each of the galleries as a whole may be described in a few words: the Grosvenor is stupid beyond redemption; the Academy would be no better if it were not for the work of outsiders; the New Gallery is unusually good and interesting.

To begin with the exhibition which is really worth seeing; at the New Gallery the picture of greatest distinction, though it has not been given the best place on the walls, is Mr. Sargent's portrait of Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth. Ever since it was seen in his studio on Show Sunday, it has been more talked about and more discussed than any other picture exhibited this spring. In her now famous peacock-feathered robes, rich green draperies falling about her feet, Lady Macbeth stands, facing you, with the crown held above her head, her white arms and still whiter, ghastly face brought out in strong relief by the intense deep blue of the background. It is a marvelous picture in its daring and originality as well as in its technique, and in it, as in the two studies at the New English Art Club of which I have already spoken in a letter to *THE AMERICAN*, Mr. Sargent has surpassed himself. He has also a very strong head of Henschel at the Academy. But his good work this year only makes more conspicuous the defects of two other portraits, one of Irving, he has contributed to the Academy, both of which are unworthy of him.

Mr. Alma-Tadema is another artist who shows to the greatest advantage at the New Gallery, whither he has sent all his best work, reserving only "The Shrine of Venus" for the Academy. After seeing his two strong and exquisite portraits, one of Mrs. Frank Millet with her head resting on a pillow, one of "Two Sisters," you cannot help wishing he would give a little less time to marble halls and a little more to portrait painting; the marble hall he shows here, however, is filled with even more than its usual charm; it is called "The Favorite Author," and I need hardly say it contains a beautifully painted bit of marble, a stretch of very blue sky in the background and girls in classical drapery in the foreground. Mrs. Tadema, too, has a specially good picture in the same gallery, a Dutch interior, with all the detail worked out very carefully. Together with two or three canvases in which he appears almost at his worst, Mr. Watts sends the "Fata Morgana," marvelous in color and composition. There is also very clever work by Mr. Arthur Melville, an artist whose reputation is growing with every year, and Mr. H. H. La Thangue. Among the painters of landscape Mr. Alfred Parsons, as usual, holds the foremost place. His largest and most import-

ant canvas is "On Mendip," looking down into the beautiful valley below, in which he gives all the English character he knows so well how to render. He has also some delightful little pictures painted in the backwaters of the Thames with sweet spring flowers in bloom. It would be almost impossible in the space at my disposal to speak in detail of all the good work in the New Gallery. I have merely tried to mention that which is most striking. Perhaps I should refer to the fact, which may or may not be significant, that in the present exhibition the Burne-Jones school is very little in evidence. Mr. Burne-Jones himself, who was one of the chief contributors last year is now represented only by a number of drawings, studies for pictures. Among his followers, his son, Mrs. and Miss Stillman, Mr. Strudwick, Miss Pickering, all have pictures, but none are of any importance.

At the Academy, the work of the Academicians, if I except that of the sculptors, might very well be spared. Mr. Tadema, as I have said, has given his best to the New Gallery. Sir John Millais' two landscapes are only less careless and slovenly than the two pictures he sends to the Grosvenor. Mr. Orchardson, in the inevitable yellow-toned interior, shows the banquet of "The Young Duke," at which, curiously enough, all the guests are but shadows of their host, Mr. Orchardson having apparently been too lazy to secure more than one model; this picture has already been extravagantly praised, but it cannot be compared for a minute with work of the same kind by some of the younger men like Mr. Stanhope Forbes and the Fishers. Mr. Dicksee has given the touch of sentiment so deeply prized by the British public to "The Passing of Arthur," before which Mr. Gladstone stood for many minutes on Private View day, and consequently its reputation is made, its popularity assured. Sir Frederick Leighton is learned and waxy and uninteresting. Indeed the only conspicuous feature in Academical work is the prominence given to the nude; this year Mr. Horsley and the British Matron need not go to the *Salon* to be shocked.

Mr. Solomon Solomon occupies the same place, reserved for him for the last three or four years, at the end of the long succession of galleries, so that you see his picture for hours almost before you come to it. With unparalleled assurance he has called his huge canvas this time "Sacred and Profane Love," with anything but the result for which he looked. A comparison with Titian is a test which Mr. Solomon cannot very well afford.

But despite its hanging it is far from being the most striking picture at the Academy. This honor must be given to the "Prodigal Son," by Mr. J. M. Swan, an artist who, if I am not mistaken, makes his first appearance this year. Rumor has it that he is completely in the hands of the dealers, so that there is no chance of this remarkably fine work being purchased for the nation by the trustees of the Chantrey Bequest. The prodigal son, a solitary impressive figure, stands in the foreground, at his feet swine wallowing and lying among poppies, while behind him stretches away into the distance a vast tract of open country. It is dramatic in conception, masterly in execution. Mr. Swan is also represented at the Grosvenor Gallery by one of the best pictures there, a captive lion, and at the New Gallery by a canvas, smaller, but full of good painting, showing three polar bears swimming in a whitish blue sea.

In landscape, Mr. Parsons with "The Valley of the Thames," a great sweep of country on either side the river, is again to the fore. Mr. Adrian Stokes, too, comes well to the front with "The Harbour Bar," with fishing boats just starting out to sea. There is the usual assortment of Venetian subjects, Van Haanen leading with his water-carrier and genuine Venetian girl drinking her morning coffee. Mr. Logsdail has another London study, this time of St. Paul's, but the impressiveness of the great cathedral he has utterly failed to grasp. His work, especially at the Grosvenor, shows much falling off.

The sculpture is, on the whole, the most interesting part of the show, but I now can do no more than refer to the work of Mr. Thornycroft, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Onslow Ford, and Mr. Harry Bates. As to the Grosvenor Gallery, I have not considered it more fully because none of the important pictures of the year are to be found there.

REVIEWS.

GREIFENSTEIN. By F. Marion Crawford. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

MR. CRAWFORD has written about people of many nationalities, but never, perhaps, has he been more imbued with the national spirit he infuses into his characters, nor more carried away by the fascination of the local coloring with which he enriches his canvas, than in "Greifenstein." It is a novel of German life; and he has made the book distinctively German by skillfully interpenetrating scenes, characters, and story with ideas, customs, traditions, which belong to Germans and to Germans alone. He is a

brilliant painter and likes large effects which waylay, startle, and dazzle the reader. The descriptions of German student life in the present novel are, in their way, the best part of the book. But possibly not a few who know German student life from actual experience at Heidelberg and Göttingen, will rub their eyes at the accounts given here, and wonder where the author found such brilliant and picturesque material when their own life at the University had been tame and shabby enough.

But no one reading the details of the duels at four o'clock in the morning in the restaurant with marble floors, fountains playing, and palms in the back-ground, will wish to have a line blotted out or a characteristic touch abated. The description of the various Korps filing in, each in their national color, taking their stand to watch their chosen representatives clash swords and cut each other's face open, is a match for the famous duelling scene in the author's Italian novel.

This story concerns two old families—the Greifensteins and Sigmondskrons. In the former there is a destroying and in the latter a saving angel. Both are women and each is loved by two half-brothers; and as Greifenstein and his half-brother Reisenek are ruined by Clara Kurtz, so Greif and Rex are redeemed by Hilda Sigmondskron. It is not easy to accept such depravity as Clara's, especially when taken in conjunction with her weak, vain, paltry nature. She marries Reisenek, and at a critical moment in a military campaign induces him to give up the post he commands, allowing it to fall into the hands of the enemy. He can only save his life by flight. Instead of following him into banishment, Clara sends him a false statement of her death. Soon after, under an assumed name, she meets Greifenstein (who has never seen his brother's wife) and she marries him and bears him a son.

Here, then, is the tragic situation. Clara is the wife of the two brothers, the mother of the only son of each. The elder she betrayed and abandoned, the second she has deceived, depriving him of his family and estate by making his son a bastard. The scene when Clara is confronted with her two husbands, when each to his horror and amazement finds out her wickedness, is very powerful. The two men strangle the guilty woman and then shoot themselves. With less skillful treatment, and with less careful preparation of the reader's mind for some horrible *dénouement*, this scene would have been too revolting, too barbarous. As it is, the author has invested it with the stern majesty of the loftiest tragedy. The event has loomed behind the story from the beginning. There has been sin, and there must be expiation. Then the inherent qualities in the grim, stern old men; their acceptance of military necessity; their feeling of personal honor; their habit of indomitable courage;—all these characteristics render logical and possible a brutal and materialistic punishment which suits the dark ages better than our own.

If the last half of the book seems weaker and more prosy than the first, it is, perhaps, only the natural reaction after a high strain of excitement culminating in a climax which dwarfs all other possible climaxes. Yet after the older generation have played out their terrible rôles, Greif, Rex, and Hilda are confronted by the problems left for their own solution. The Greifensteins have represented the old Teutonic character and instinct, unyielding, stern, grim, making a mystery and a fetish of family name and honor. Hilda inculcates the modern spirit, revolting at injustice, at a mystical, painful expiation of other people's sins; bringing the clear light of reason to bear on the situation, and applying the truths of Christianity to life. Hilda is a very charming character, and from the first chapter to the last, carries beauty and sunlight to the dark pages of the strange history.

Rex, Greif's half-brother, is interesting, but he tires out the reader's patience with his false logic about suicide and other matters. A man must be either Hamlet or Cato for his soliloquies concerning the advisability of suicide to interest his audience. Rex is the superfluous man who cannot be paired off; and the concluding scene, when, after his confession of his love for his brother's wife, a sort of platonic marriage between himself and Hilda and Greif is discussed and accepted, is, to our thinking, a very weak not to say absurd termination to a powerful story.

PROLEGOMENA TO "IN MEMORIAM." By Thomas Davidson. With an Index to the Poem. Pp. vii. and 177. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Davidson recognizes in "In Memoriam" one of the world's classics, although less than forty years have passed away since it appeared, and it has obtained very little recognition outside the countries to which English is vernacular. One might have expected that in Germany and Italy at least its greatness would have been appreciated before this. But one German translator of Tennyson passes it over with the comment that since Lessing wrote his essay, "*Pope als ein Metaphysiker*" all Germans know enough to avoid such themes; and so far as we know there is but one German and no Italian version of the poem,

while it has attracted no marked attention in any continental country. Yet Mr. Davidson, who has an extensive acquaintance with French, German, and especially Italian literature, who indeed is steeped in Rosmini and Dante, puts "In Memoriam" beside the "Divine Comedy" and "Faust" as a poem of equal rank, and as treating the same great theme—the shattering and the reconstruction of a moral world inside a human spirit.

In this estimate we feel as much agreement as is consistent with an attitude of expectation rather than of certainty. The world must judge what are its own classics, and as yet it has not given that rank to "In Memoriam." But its acceptance, we believe, will be only a question of time. "Faust" and the "Divine Comedy" were not accepted in forty years. Rather Dante had ten times forty to wait before Germany gave the signal for a general and extra-national recognition of his greatness. And the stuff that even Leigh Hunt could write about him within a half-century past shows how England lagged behind Germany.

Mr. Davidson takes up the poem in seventeen chapters of analytic comment, tracing the poet's progress through the Inferno of unabated grief, the Purgatorio of purification, of blended sorrow, and insight, and the Paradiso of a new life of joyful faith and high perception. He explains, as far as this is possible, the historical allusions of the poem, and he brings to bear his wide reading to illuminate by parallel passages from poets and thinkers. Thus he finds "Our wills are ours to make them Thine," is exactly the modern equivalent of Dante's "*E la sua voluntade è nostra pace.*"

In one case he surely has made a slip. The passage on page 9-10, attributed to Thomas Aquinas, may be a modern restatement of his view of faith, but its style forbids us to suppose that it is his own statement. At the same time we must observe that Mr. Davidson is not overburdened by his authorities. There is no pedantic parade of them; they come only when they have an errand. The book is his own, a devout and earnest exposition of a great and true picture of the stage, through which a human spirit moved.

At the close he reprints an Index to the poem which appeared in London in 1862, correcting some slips and allowing for the xxxixth section (or ode) which Tennyson inserted after 1862.

THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION. A Hand-Book based upon M. Gustave Ducoudray's "Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation." Edited by Rev. J. Verschoyle. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

We find this book somewhat of a disappointment. It is not an easy task to condense into a single manageable volume what is known of ancient civilization from the founding of Memphis to the fall of Rome. But we should have expected the author of a book on this theme to set out with some definite idea of what civilization is, some grasp of the philosophy of history, and some feeling for its continuity. All these we miss. That history is the story of the evolution of the human spirit through the stages of its education, that each people occupies an ascertained place in that process, nobody would learn from M. Ducoudray. He deals with the externalities only. Gem-cutting and human liberty seem to stand on much the same footing in his estimate. That the "Assyrians were a great people" is proved by their "metal work, saddlery, chariots, embroidery, and gilded and carved work in ivory." It is a low and superficial conception of the nature of human progress which dominates the book.

It also has the air of having been written throughout at second-hand and from summaries. This is shown not only in the lack of freshness in statement and combination, but in the failure to indicate the line between certainty and conjecture, which exists so vividly for those who have to deal with first-hand evidence. Thus, it is said, on page 18, that the Kheta (or Hittites) were the chief tribe of the Hyksos, who kept Egypt in bondage for centuries, and that Thothmes I. followed them up and defeated them beyond the Euphrates. That the Egyptians waged war on the Kheta is an ascertained fact. But that the Kheta were part of the Hyksos is pure conjecture, and should have been given as such.

In other places the best ascertained results of modern investigation are ignored. Buddha's birth is fixed at about 500 B. C. If so, he must have died in his tenth year, for Westergaard has shown that his death synchronizes with the Battle of Marathon, B. C. 490. Yet on page 113 his reform is put back to the seventh century B. C. Again, the modern reduction of the absurdly early dates, for the Hindoo Vedas and the Code of Manu are ignored in the same table. The Vedas are put in the twentieth century B. C., instead of the eighth, and the Code of Manu in the tenth B. C. instead of the third A. D., or even later. And if M. Ducoudray had read James Darmestier's introduction to his translation of the Avesta, he would have got much clearer ideas of the position of that faith in Persia than his account shows him to possess.

The parts which relate to Greece and Rome and which con-

stitute the bulk of the book, are better done, perhaps because that straw has been so often threshed. But even in these we miss the spirit which should pervade historical writing.

NOTRE DAME DE PARIS. Par Victor Hugo. Illustré par Bieler. Myrbach et Rossi. New York: William R. Jenkins. 1889.

"Notre Dame de Paris" has the strongest hold on the popular imagination of any of Victor Hugo's romances, and Mr. Jenkins has recognized this fact in the venture which he has made of reproducing in New York the Paris *édition de luxe* of this wonderful story. The extremely reasonable price of these two beautiful volumes,—\$2.00 in the paper covers, \$3.00 in the cloth binding,—and the admirable type-work ought to insure for the book the ready sale which such a public spirited enterprise deserves. The illustrations are very numerous, nearly two hundred being given, and the American edition is really better and cheaper than any of the Paris editions. "Notre Dame de Paris" is a story that is peculiarly well adapted to illustration, for it is in itself a series of pictures, and the great cathedral of Paris, with its voiceless company of silent saints and kings and dumb monsters, is always at hand as a sombre but romantic and fascinating background. The illustrations are picturesque and effective, but the most attractive are those which contain architectural "bits," as the figures are often rather indefinite and incoherent. But this is far from being the *Notre Dame* of Mérimé, with its bold towers and buttresses, and clear yet delicate traceries. It is a region dim and mysterious, with flying lights and shadows and labyrinthine nooks and recesses, a fitting shelter for the strange and tragically intertwined fates of the dwarf, the priest, and the Egyptian girl.

DEACONS. By W. H. H. Murray. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.

In his popular lecture "Deacons," now presented to the public in book form, Mr. Murray has succeeded in showing the vast difference that exists between true and false piety. In the direct, if somewhat inartistic, style which is characteristic of his literary work, he begins with a denunciation of the tendency of ambitious men to seek church distinction for their own personal advantage, holding that the church should select such officers as are best qualified for the duties of assistants to the pastor. One after another three different types of the genus Deacon are graphically described, the reader being made acquainted with Deacon Slowup, the chronic objector; Deacon Sharpface, the anti-heretic; and the admirable Deacon Goodheart, the friend of the suffering and the needy.

The book is really a plea for liberality, charity, and straightforward, muscular Christianity, freed from all merely doctrinal issues, and permeated with the spirit of good will towards men.

There are a few rather absurd things in the volume, but there are also many excellent ones; the passages describing the death-bed repentance of Deacon Sharpface being very powerful and affecting, and calculated to sweeten and lift up the mind and heart of the reader, even though he may not accept the whole of the message which the author has sought to convey. The illustrations scattered through the book do not enhance its value, being crude and unattractive.

H. K.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

READERS will note with equal surprise and pleasure that a new book may be expected soon from the brilliant and versatile Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble. It is a novel, with the scene laid in the Berkshire Hills, and Messrs. H. Holt & Co. will publish it. It has been ten years or more since Mrs. Kemble made her last venture in literature.

The present is a good time for a revival of the reading of history on the part of our young people. Many of them are unacquainted with the historic facts connected with the forming of the Constitution and the development of our present system of government. A good deal more history reading and somewhat less novel reading is the need of the young generation, and without it they will grow up to be ignorant citizens.

Mr. Edgar Saltus is about to publish a volume of short stories with the title "Annochiature."

The tenders for 5,040 shares in Cassell & Co. (Limited) offered by the executors of the late Mr. Petter, averaged nearly £14.15s. per share. Nearly 10,000 shares were applied for.

The bulk of the contents of "A Song of Heroes," the new volume by Professor Blackie which Messrs. Blackwood have in the press, consists of entirely new poems. The ex-Professor's heroes, it may be stated, are not of the conventional type, and the book will be thoroughly characteristic of the genius and vivacity of the author.

Continental papers report a regular literary treasure trove from Bologna. In a bundle of papers lying loosely tied together

in the Biblioteca Comunale there were found, among various historical and poetical manuscripts, treatises by the famous physicist Galvani and by the eminent physician Morgagni, besides several older Italian plays, and an account of the great trial, in the sixteenth century, of four Bolognese students for heresy. There is said to be in consequence great rejoicing in the learned circles of Bologna.

Messrs. Isbester & Co., London, will publish shortly Mary Howitt's Autobiography, edited by her daughter, Miss Margaret Howitt.

Dr. Paul Lindau, editor of the *Rundschau*, a leading German literary magazine, has just published a romance of Berlin life under the title of "Lace." An English version of it will shortly appear in Appleton's Town and Country Library.

The Long Island Historical Society will soon print, for subscribers, about one hundred and fifty unpublished letters of Washington, from its manuscript collections, in a volume entitled "George Washington and Mount Vernon." It will contain a portrait of Washington not heretofore engraved, from an original painting by Charles Peale (1787), also a portrait of Betty Lewis, Washington's only sister. The historical introduction and annotations will be prepared by Mr. Moncure Conway. The collection is said to possess uncommon interest.

Messrs. Cupples & Hurd, the Boston booksellers and the Algonquin Press publishers, have made an assignment. The liabilities are said to be light. Cupples & Hurd succeeded Cupples & Co. in 1887, and the Algonquin Press was formed in January of this year.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. will issue directly the first volume of the "Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children," edited by Dr. J. M. Keating.

Margaret Deland is engaged upon a novel with a religious motive; the book—which will not be published for some months—will have the title "Sidney Page."

The marriages of British peers with American heiresses forms the subject of a novel which the author of "Aristocracy" is writing.

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop has written nothing better than his short stories, and Messrs. Cassell & Co. are to offer the first collected volume of these writings, with the title "Two Sides of a Story." They show a strong sense of dramatic situation.

The Marchioness of Stafford has joined the ranks of literary women with a volume entitled "How I spent my Twentieth Year."

The Dante Collection of the National Library of Florence has been recently considerably augmented. To say nothing of his minor writings, the collection now embraces no fewer than 420 editions of the "Divina Commedia." Of these, 323 are in Italian, 33 in French, 31 in German, 10 in English, 9 in Latin, 5 in Dutch, and 9 in other tongues. A Swedish version of the first seven cantos of the "Inferno," and a Bohemian of the entire Comedy—the only complete one in that language—are among the latest accessions.

D. G. Buchwald of Zwickau will shortly publish eleven hitherto unprinted sermons of Martin Luther. They were delivered in the year 1539 and are edited from manuscripts discovered in Heidelberg.

Mr. Samuel Huebsch of New York has translated the Proverbs of Solomon from the original text into the "Universal Language" of Volapük.

"Carmen Sylva" is translating into English a number of Roumanian popular songs, collected from the peasantry by one of her maids of honor.

In celebration of the 500th anniversary of the introduction of artillery into Russia, Major-General Brandenburg has been commissioned to write a history of the Russian artillery since its creation.

The Palestine Exploration Society announces that Mr. Guy C. Strange's work on "Palestine According to the Arabic Geographers" is completed in manuscript and will be published in the autumn.

ART NOTES.

OUR Paris correspondent writes us that there was some fear that the Centennial Art Exhibition would overshadow the Salon; but, on the contrary, the artists seem to have made an extra effort to have a good display this year. While there are no very remarkable works, the average of excellence is, perhaps, above the customary level. There is everywhere noticeable an earnest seeking after reality, a strong love of nature, and an ardent desire to express the events of every-day life. The general tone of the exhibition is, as it has been for several years past,

gray, but this tone is preferable to the hard, bituminous color affected by so many painters. The large, decorative "machines" are less numerous than usual, while the average size *genre* works abound and are, for the most part, charming, though perhaps too many of the subjects are sad. The nude is as plenty as ever, but the heroines more sober and less fantastical than in some of the former exhibitions. Portraits are abundant and generally excellent. The one singular feature about this Salon is that M. Bonnat has made the mistake of painting an "idyl" and M. Carolus Duran a "Bacchus"; these errors are, however, redeemed by the portraits shown by these two masters. The most striking picture is, by common consent, M. Dagnau-Bouveret's "Bretons Listening to the Angelus," which seems likely to win the medal of honor. M. Roll, M. Collin, and M. Benjamin-Constant will also compete for this coveted reward. The number of foreign artists augments yearly, and the French critics are beginning to sound a cry of alarm at this increasing invasion. As yet they console themselves with the thought that while it is not very agreeable to see so much exotic talent at the Salon, all these artists owe their technical skill to French masters. The Americans are in strong force this year and many of them show fine work. Mr. Knight's "Evening" is much admired, and Mr. Clifford Grayson's "Mourning," in spite of its gloomy subject, is full of profound emotion. The statuary, always of a high order of excellence, is fully up to the standard of the past few years, and the important pieces are numerous.

After all, it is now announced that the famous Secretan gallery of pictures is finally to be sold at Paris. Soon after his recent financial difficulties, caused by his speculations in copper, M. Secretan gave his pictures to several bankers as security for his principal creditors; but his affairs having since been thrown into legal hands, the Examining Magistrate charged with the case has decided that the collection must be sold by auction for the benefit of all the creditors. Consequently, the sale will take place next month. This sale, together with the dispersion of the Perkins, Dreyfus, and Van den Eynde collections, will certainly attract the art amateurs of the entire world to Paris during the next few months.

Warning against scrubbing statues seems to be needed in Philadelphia, too. Here is our Washington, in front of Independence Hall, which has been subjected to this cleansing operation several times within the past dozen years and it will not require many more attacks of the same sort to remove every trace of the surface which the sculptor left upon it. Originally the face had a benignant and dignified expression, artistic and characteristic, but the details of the modelling have been literally wiped out by successive washings. The august legs of Pater Patriæ were decently and appropriately clad in silk stockings, aforesaid, and very good stockings they were too, of a quality to wear during the lifetime of the statue,—but they were not intended to withstand the application of chemical soap and sharp-grained sand, and no one would suppose to-day that the figure ever owned a pair of silk stockings. What is worse, however, the scrubber party threaten the Fairmount Park statues. It is urged that when the paths are cleaned and the grass is raked and the dead leaves removed then the Burns group, and Lincoln, and Humboldt, and the classic figures should be scraped and scrubbed and made to shine "like new" for the benefit of the admiring crowds of summer strollers.

If there is any one thing known about a work of art more certainly than another, it is that the artist wants no desecrating hand to touch it after he has put his finishing touch upon it. If there is anything to be done to it he is the one to do it. If he does not desire to touch it again then let all others keep their hands off. In the picture gallery it is unfortunately necessary to post notices warning people not to touch the pictures. It seems that similar notices are likely to be required in the Park to preserve the statues.

It may be remarked, as we pass, that there are one or two pieces in the Park that were not designed for out-door exposure, and these will never appear well placed, and unless put under cover, will gradually decay. Cleaning will not help even these, however, the removal of protecting dirt or rust only hastening their dissolution. The greater part of the contributions made by the Fairmount Park Art Association are not subject to this criticism. They were designed for the open air, and need no spring cleaning to fit them for staying where they have been placed. The rains will wash them and the sun and wind will dry them, and all that anybody need do is to try and appreciate them.

John J. Boyle's "Stone Age," the latest gift of the Fairmount Park Art Association, affords an example at hand. It was placed in position, on a knoll at Lansdowne, just south of the Playground, and it has already become an integral part of the scene. The artist designed it for its place, and it belongs there, as the trees do. Nature has gladly given it room and will take care of it.

A prominent feature of *Harper's* June issue is the article by Henry James on "Our Artists in Europe," in which he particularly describes Broadway, "a very old English village . . . in a hollow of the green hills in Worcestershire," where E. A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons have done much of their admirable work in black-and-white. Laurence Hutton discovered the place, (says Mr. James), but Frank D. Millet appropriated it. The paper treats also of George H. Boughton, George Du Maurier, and C. S. Reinhart, and their work. Mr. James says, in his introductory paragraph, that "if the centuries are ever arraigned at some bar of justice to answer in regard to what they have given, of good or of bad, to humanity, our interesting age (which certainly is not open to the charge of having stood with its hands in its pockets) might perhaps do worse than put forth the plea, 'Dear me! I have given it a fresh interest in black-and-white.'"

The members of the New York National Academy, at their recent annual meeting, elected as Academicians Hamilton Hamilton, Augustus St. Gaudens, and Olin L. Warner, and as Associates Benoni Irwin, C. D. Weldon, and Irving R. Wiles. The Academy has again been discussing the question of providing increased accommodations for pictures. The galleries have no more wall space than they had thirty years ago when there were not one-third as many painters in the country as there are now. They will only hold say 600 pictures, and the offerings this spring were more than four times that number. There is a limit to the number of works that can be shown at one exhibition with advantage. The Salon, for example, is too large. Modest merit is lost in the vast collection, and, as a consequence, ambitious artists are sending every year bigger canvases and selecting more sensational subjects. The National Academy should not encourage a disposition so much to be regretted, but its capacity for display might well be doubled, to the general advantage.

SCIENCE NOTES.

WE have called attention before in these columns to Ex-President White's series of articles which are appearing in the *Popular Science Monthly* on "Diabolism and Hysteria." The series traces the history of the doctrine that referred all ill-understood bodily affections to possession by Satan or by "devils," and indicates the progress of the modern idea that such affections are mental diseases which are susceptible of hospital treatment,—the view which is most in accord with the best of modern medical science and with Christian charity. Among the principles which have been found to explain cases of "diabolic possessions" are those of (1.) "expectant attention," whereby the dwelling of the mind on phenomena leads to a morbid longing for them and an unconscious creation of the objects; (2.) an abnormal tendency to imitation, which leads to epidemics; (3.) the phenomena of hypnotism; (4.) the innumerable forms and results of hysteria.

Dr. White's articles are written first to root out the idea of supernatural "possession;" and second, to advocate a mild treatment of the insane in our institutions. A very practical book on this general subject has been written by Mr. W. P. Letchworth, President of the New York State Board of Charities. It is an examination of methods now in use in Europe. A chapter is given to the insane colony of Belgium, at Gheel, and to the colony-hospital at Alt Scherbitz, Saxony. The work is full of practical observations on the location of asylums, the disposition of the patients in wards, their amusement, employment, etc., subjects upon which the author is entitled to speak from an experience acquired in the official position named above.

The final report of the Geological Survey of the State of New Jersey has now begun to be issued. Yearly reports of the Survey have been made since the authorizing act of 1864, but these have been devoted to special subjects, and were of a very miscellaneous character. The present volume—the first—treats of the Topography, Magnetism, and Climate of the State. The State Geologist, Mr. George H. Cook, acknowledges himself indebted to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and to the United States Geological Survey in the part on the topography of the State. The article on the climate, by Prof. Smock, divides the State into four belts: the Highlands and Kittatinny Valley; the Red Sandstone Plain; the Southern Interior; the Atlantic Coast Belt. These divisions have a variety of climatic conditions, which vary from a northern climate to one which may almost be called mild. In view of the comparative small area of the State, the variation of climate within its limits is somewhat remarkable.

Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of mild eruption for some time past, the most violent commotion being from about April 29 to May 2. The cone which has been forming for the last ten months has fallen in, and a considerable out-pour of lava took place from a fissure on the southeast side of the crater. The out-pour forms a long tongue of lava reaching down the mountain;

but it is not expected that it will reach cultivated ground. The eruption is in many respects similar to that of May 2, 1885, and, it is hoped, will prove as harmless.

Mr. Arnot, a countryman (and, in his youth, a personal friend) of Livingstone, has finished a remarkable journey across the lower portion of the African continent, which has extended over a period of seven years. With a slender outfit and very scantily protected, he started from Natal in 1881, and ascended the Zambezi river into the Barotse district. Most of the discoveries made by him are pertaining to the hydrography of the headwaters of the Zambezi and other rivers. His report confirms Livingstone's opinion that the Leeba is the real source of the Zambesi. Mr. Arnot, it is said, is very successful in making progress by cultivating amicable relations with the natives. He invariably appealed, in cases of dispute, to native tribunals, and declares he always met with substantial justice at their hands.

Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the Lick Observatory, prints in the *American Journal of Science* for May, an article on "Earthquakes in California, 1888." This is a supplement to a more extended work on the same subject which was printed by the University of California in 1887. The latter embraced all the recorded observations of earthquake shocks occurring in California from 1769 to the end of 1887. The California Academy of Science has also printed a pamphlet of Prof. Holden's on "Earthquakes in California, Washington, and Oregon, 1769-1888." The facts which are recorded relate to the distribution of the shocks, their topographic areas, average intensity, etc., together with general descriptions contained in newspaper reports. Prof. Holden's work at the Lick Observatory makes necessary the accurate observation of all earthquakes felt there, as the position of the astronomical instruments is thereby influenced. In the article referred to above, some thirty-six earthquakes are recorded and described.

Prof. A. S. Packard, in a note communicated to the *American Journal of Science*, says: "During the past spring (1888) the Museum of Brown University was enriched by the donation of a valuable collection of fossil plants presented by the Rev. E. F. Clarke, of Providence, R. I., who found them in a thin layer of carbonaceous shale near Pawtucket. It will be remembered that until very recently no animal remains had been known to exist in the beds of the Rhode Island coal basin, but now, chiefly through the industry and zeal of Mr. Clarke, there have been discovered representatives of the classes of worms, molluscs, arachnids, and insects, while the age of the beds has been established with a greater degree of certainty." The coal basin above referred to is shown to have interesting stratigraphical relations with the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK'S POETRY.

Richard Henry Stoddard, in Lippincott's Magazine.

To refer to the choir of singers that I have in mind is considered a piece of old-fogysm by the present race of critics, who can see nothing to admire in the meditative verse of Bryant or the picturesque balladry of Whittier, but everything to admire in roseate rondels, maundering madrigals, slipshod sonnets, and other antiquated artificialities. I do not share the prejudices of these young gentlemen, for I am old-fashioned enough not to be ashamed of my old taste. I still read Halleck, or portions of Halleck, with pleasure, and, while I am keenly alive to his faults, which are mainly technical, I wish that the vein of sterling sense which runs through his best work was one of our present excellences. He had something to say, and said it. That he was a poet in any large sense is not true, neither is it true that he was a poet in any recondite sense. He should be read, as I read him, with a regard to the time at which he wrote, and the then condition of American song.

The poetic impulses of Halleck were infrequent, and not continuous. His best work—in other words, all his good, serious work—is contained within the compass of four or five hundred lines. His genius, for he had genius, expressed itself in three poems of moderate length—"Alnwick Castle," "Burns," and "Marco Bozzaris." The first two were written about two years after the death of Drake, during a short pleasure-trip through England and Scotland, in the autumn of 1822; the latter about a year later, after his return to New York and his routine work in the banking-house of Jacob Barker. The twelvemonth comprised between these dates is all that need concern us in the poetical life of Halleck. Beginning, dubiously, with his contributions to the "Croaker" squibs in 1819, and ending ingloriously with his "Young America" in 1864, it was brilliant only at this period.

I have been reading these poems lately, and more critically than I could have done thirty years ago, and they have increased rather than diminished my respect for their author. They were

remarkable considering the time at which they were written, which was barren of the good verse of American origin. They antedated the best of Bryant's earlier poems,—*"The Rivulet," "March," "Summer Wind," "Monument Mountain," "Hymn to the North Star,"* and *"Song of the Greek Amazon,"* for example; which were not given to the world until after the composition of *"Marco Bozzaris,"*—and promised a poetic career to which he never attained. Lyrical in a large sense, they display in single passages a more than lyrical strength.

THE ART OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY'S PRESIDENT.

Magazine of Art for June.

THERE can be no doubt but that Sir Frederick Leighton's art—though not his sympathy—is wholly out of tune with the realistic tendency of our rising Franco-English school. It has been urged against him by one of the most eminent of living English artists that his figures seem to be fancy portraits of Neo-Greek ladies and gentlemen, neatly modelled in wax and colored by hand; while others quote against him that exclamation of the Great Master—"I am painter, sir, not a tinter!" Robust color, naturalistic representations of every-day scenes and passions certainly do not come within the sweep of Sir Frederick's practice, but what we do invariably find, irrespective of subject and irrespective even of success in the result, is a striving after a beauty of form, idea, and execution. In these he succeeds exactly in proportion to his ability, and where he fails marks absolutely and frankly the limitation of his powers. There is little doubt but that the chief excellences of his work are usually missed by the greater public, sometimes even by painters of opposite methods, who might be expected to have a juster appreciation of their technical beauties. The greatest merit is undeniably his elevated "style," that sense of distinction of which he is in England one of the last remaining representatives. Next comes his learned composition with an absolutely unsurpassed knowledge—or should I not call it inspiration?—of the necessities of the beauty of line. Many qualities of another kind distinguish his work, such as his power of using architecture and its ornaments decoratively in his pictures, without allowing them to interfere with either the pre-conceived line and scheme of color. In these respects his art is complete, and it was doubtless the appreciation of this fact that prompted the Berlin Commission to award to him the gold medal for science in painting, while they awarded to Sir John Millais the corresponding medal for execution. Beauty is his aim—beauty in the human figure, where it finds the highest expression, in the graceful lines of draperies, and so forth, and to the extent that beauty has ceased to be the attendant of everyday life, his work is wanting in realism. So far, happily, his themes have not run dry that he is reduced to the sweet-stuff shops, the madhouses, and drinking saloons of other "schools."

THE IMPROVED MANNERS OF THE NOVEL.

William D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine.

THE manners of the novel have been improving with those of its readers; that is all. Gentlemen no longer swear or lie drunk under the table, or abduct young ladies and shut them up in lonely country houses, or so habitually set about the ruin of their neighbor's wives, as they once did. Generally, people now call a spade an agricultural implement; they have not grown decent without having also grown a little squeamish, but they have grown comparatively decent; there is no doubt about that. They require of a novelist whom they respect unquestionable proof of his seriousness, if he proposes to deal with certain phases of life; they require a sort of scientific decorum. He can no longer expect to be received on the ground of entertainment only; he assumes a higher function, something like that of a physician or a priest, and they expect him to be bound by laws as sacred as those of such professions; they hold him solemnly pledged not to betray them or abuse their confidence. If he will accept the conditions, they give him their confidence, and he may then treat to his greater honor, and not at all to his disadvantage, of such experiences, such relations of men and women as George Eliot treats in *"Adam Bede,"* in *"Daniel Deronda,"* in *"Romola,"* in almost all her books; such as Hawthorne treats in the *"Scarlet Letter,"* such as Dickens treats in *"David Copperfield,"* such as Thackeray treats in *"Pendennis,"* and glances at in every one of his fictions; such as Mrs. Gaskell treats in *"Ruth Barton,"* such as most of the masters of English fiction have at some time treated more or less openly. It is quite false or quite mistaken to suppose that our novels have left untouched these most important realities of life. They have only not made them their stock in trade; they have kept a true perspective in regard to them; they have relegated them in their pictures of life to the space and place they occupy in life itself, as we know it in England and America. They have kept a correct

proportion, knowing perfectly well that unless the novel is to be a map, with everything scrupulously laid down in it, a faithful record of life in far the greater extent could be made to the exclusion of guilty love and all its circumstances and consequences.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL. From the Reign of David up to the Capture of Samaria. By Ernest Rénan. Pp. 455. \$2.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- THE STORY OF PATSY. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Pp. 68. \$0.60. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE RIVERSIDE LIBRARY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. I. The War of Independence. By John Fiske. Pp. 200.—II. George Washington: An Historical Biography. By Horace E. Scudder. Pp. 248.—\$0.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE SLEEPING CAR AND OTHER FARCES. By William D. Howells. Pp. 212. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE CUP OF YOUTH, AND OTHER POEMS. By S. Weir Mitchell. Pp. 76. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- A GIRL GRADUATE. By Celia Parker Woolley. Pp. 459. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE. November 1888 to April, 1889. Pp. 960. \$3.00. New York: The Century Company.
- ELEMENTARY PSYCHOLOGY: or First Principles of Mental and Moral Science. By Daniel Putnam, M. A.; with an Introduction by John M. B. Sill, M. A. Pp. 283. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.
- CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE. By Lillian Hinman Shuey. Pp. 122. \$1.00. Oakland, Cal.: Pacific Press Publishing Co.

DRIFT.

It was to Capt. John Codman, the free ship agitator, that Poindexter Dunn, the chairman of the Congressional committee on marine and fisheries for four years past, was indebted for his arguments in opposition to the Bounty bill. It was thought that Codman would retire to seclusion with Dunn when it was learned that a Congress favorable to shipping had been chosen by the people. Not so, however, as we find in last Sunday's New York Times an article signed with the well-known initials J. C., in which the writer berates patriotic citizens for not allowing the owners of the *City of Paris*, who he claims are largely Americans, to fly the American flag at

her peak. Had Congress done its duty years ago and passed a naval reserve bill, even Americans would never have invested money in foreign built ships. It was to get the benefit of the naval reserve money and cheap pauper labor of England that caused the Americans who are interested in the human line to go abroad for their ships. The *City of Paris* and the *City of New York*, Mr. Codman, are both subsidized in the sum of \$40,000 a year by the British government, which is a considerable help in the payment of running expenses. We expect the next Congress to be as liberal in the protection of its foreign going vessels as England is at least. And when this is accomplished there will be no need of American capitalists building ships abroad.—*Marine Journal*, (N. Y.)

The success of the steamship *City of Paris* can be claimed as an international one. A large amount of American capital, a complete set of American pumps, twin screws and other American ideas, combined with foreign skill, brought forth this sovereign of the seas.—*Marine Journal*, (N. Y.)

The *Chronicle* does not see in the appointment of President Harrison's brother to the United States marshalship of Tennessee any occasion for the fuss that is being made in certain quarters. Carter Harrison was endorsed by the Republicans of Tennessee, and bore the good will of his neighbors, regardless of party. He has been given a commission in a section where there are few Republicans of prominence, and it is noteworthy that no candidate was urged in opposition. Let us have fair criticism of public acts, unseasoned by prejudice or partisan rancor.—*Augusta, Ga., Chronicle*, Dem.

The "Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania," should be named the "M. S. Quay Committee of Pennsylvania." Frank Willing Leach, private secretary of the junior Senator, has been appointed Secretary of the Committee, and Richard R. Quay, son of the junior Senator, has been made Mr. Leach's assistant.—*Doylestown, Pa., Intelligencer*.

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the relinquish symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

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CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER
CLAIMS, 1,383,298.65
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, 461,120.10
Total assets, Oct. 1, 1887, \$2,344,418.75.

DIRECTORS:

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ISRAEL MORRIS, JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,
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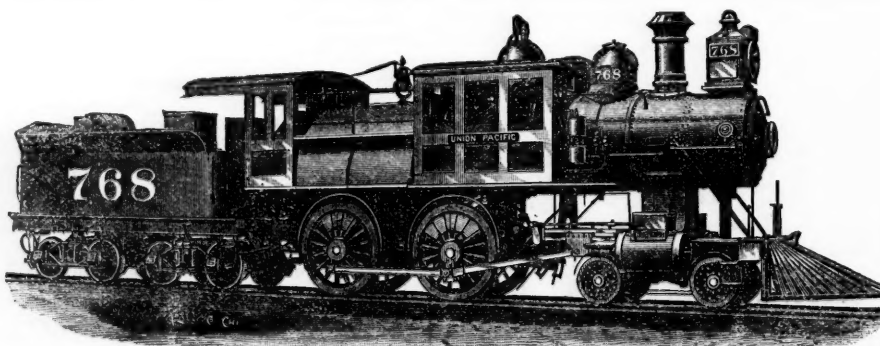
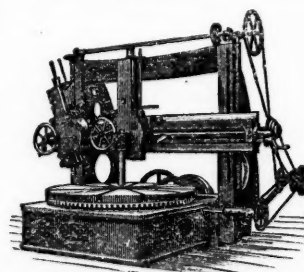
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